

# The Enterprise.

VOL. 8.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1903.

NO. 52.

## RAILROAD TIME TABLE

**NORTH.**  
6:02 A. M. Daily.  
7:26 A. M. Daily, except Sunday.  
10:16 A. M. Daily.  
12:39 P. M. Daily.  
5:03 P. M. Daily.  
5:14 P. M. Daily.  
9:12 P. M. Daily.

**SOUTH.**

6:45 A. M. Daily.  
7:33 A. M. Daily.  
12:03 P. M. Daily.  
4:05 P. M. Daily.  
7:03 P. M. Daily.  
12:01 A. M. Daily. (Theatre train.)

## S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R.

The headway of the San Mateo cars, between the Cemeteries and Thirtieth St. and San Jose Ave, is twelve minutes, with the exception of Sundays and holidays, when the headway is arranged to suit the travel.

## POST OFFICE.

Post office open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 9:00 to 9:00 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

## MAILS ARRIVE.

	A. M.	P. M.
From the North.....	6:45	12:39
" South.....	6:40	12:39
" South.....	6:15	5:54

## MAIL CLOSES.

	A. M.	P. M.
North.....	6:40	12:39
South.....	6:15	5:24

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

## CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

Methodist Church. Meetings, Butchers' Hall. Sunday Services—Sunday School, 3 p. m.; Eworth League of Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.; Preaching 7:30 p. m.

The pastor, Rev. W. de L. Kingsbury will be in town Tuesdays and Thursdays from 1:30 to 5 p. m. Any who may know of sick or distressed neighbors, will please leave word at the residences of Mr. Coombes, Mrs. DuBois or Mrs. Sullivan.

Congregational Sunday School every Sunday 3 p. m. at Butchers' Hall. Old and young are alike cordially invited and will be made welcome.

## MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

## DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT	
Hon. G. H. Brack.....	Redwood City
TREASURER	
P. P. Chamberlain.....	Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR	
F. M. Granger.....	Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY	
J. J. Bullock.....	Redwood City
ASSESSOR	
C. D. Hayward.....	Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK	
H. W. Schaberg.....	Redwood City
COUNTY RECORDER	
John F. Johnston.....	Redwood City
SHERIFF	
J. H. Mansfield.....	Redwood City
AUDITOR	
Geo. Barker.....	Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS	
Miss Etta M. Tilton.....	Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR	
Jas. Crowe.....	Redwood City
SURVEYOR	
W. R. Gilbert.....	Redwood City

## MAID OF HONOR.

### TO BE HIS TITLE

Brooklyn Bell Will Have a Man Take an Unusual Part at Her Wedding.

New York.—"Maid of honor" is the title Walter A. Travis will have on November 4th, when Miss Grace A. Weeber, a society girl and belle of St. Vincent Heights, Brooklyn, will be married to Raymond F. Barnes of Rahway, N. J. Travis will march up the aisle of the church of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn, where the ceremony will be performed, on the arm of Daniel Price, the best man, and will carry an immense bouquet of roses and violets, with pink ribbon tied around them.

Miss Weeber, in explaining her remarkable selection of a maid of honor, said that she was unable to choose one of her six bridesmaids because she was as fond of one as of another. Travis and she had been friends all their lives, and she wanted a prominent place at the wedding for him, so she made him maid of honor.

## Chinese Rebels Attack Town.

St. Petersburg.—A telegram from Port Arthur says that the town of Bodone, on the Sunga river, Manchuria, has been surprised by rebels and that a detachment of Cossacks has been sent to occupy it.

## CONDENSED NEWS OF THE PACIFIC COAST

### Interesting Occurrences Specially Selected and Boiled Down Into Short Items.

### HAPPENINGS OF THE PAST WEEK

### Current Events Related in Dispatches From Many Correspondents in Various Parts of the West.

### I. N. Aldrich, a pioneer citizen of Marysville, is dead.

Francisco Martinez, the oldest inhabitant of Monterey, is dead.

Hundreds of men and girls are employed in packing and shipping prunes.

Mrs. J. H. Haesters, melancholy because of illness, killed herself at Santa Cruz.

Diedrich Brommer was asphyxiated by gas at No. 2679 Mission street, San Francisco, the other day.

The bee men of Kern county have organized and will affiliate with the Central California Association.

Mrs. Hannah Christianson fell from the balcony of her home at No. 879 Filbert street, San Francisco, and was killed.

Trustees of the San Mateo High School District have issued a call for an election November 14th on a \$23,000 bond issue.

The youthful bride of J. M. Cutts locked her husband in a room in a hotel at Milton, Wash., and eloped with another man.

Extremely hot weather has prevailed in the southern part of the state during the last few days, the thermometer registering as high as 100 degrees.

John E. Bollinger has begun suit at San Jose against George Y. Bollinger to recover \$10,000, alleging that the latter promised to pay this sum if a cross-complaint were withdrawn.

Complete returns show the total hop crop of Sonoma county this season will amount to 14,600 bales. The market at present is very quiet, prices ranging from 25 to 27 cents.

Shipments of dried fruit from Santa Clara county have begun in earnest. During the past week fifty-five carloads left here for points East and for Europe. There is great activity among the competing railway companies to secure the business.

Tombstone advises that Levi Curtis, head freighter for Chirripa Lumber Company, was killed near Rodes, Graham county, Arizona, by being thrown under the wheels of one of his heavy freight wagons. His skull was crushed and both legs broken.

The oil steamer Whittier has sailed from Portland for Los Angeles with a cargo of 420,000 gallons of Columbia river water. The cargo is destined for the refineries at Oleum, where water is said to be scarce. This is the first time in the history of the port that water has been made a commodity.

A Japanese prince has ordered from Luther Burbank of Santa Rosa a quantity of the winter rhubarb, of which Burbank is the originator. The plant surpasses the old variety and is in season in the dead of winter. King Edward's gardener recently sent for a large quantity for the royal kitchen gardens.

Mrs. Marie Lena Garcia, an Indian woman who was born at the San Luis Rey Mission in 1795, is dead at Wilmington, near Los Angeles, where she was visiting friends. For 108 years Mrs. Garcia had lived in California, surviving two husbands and her nine children, all of the latter having been killed in the great earthquake early in the nineteenth century.

At the Coroner's inquest held at Hamilton, Mont., over the remains of Walter Jackson, who met his death by lynching at the hands of an armed mob, the jury found that he came to his death at the hands of parties unknown to the jury. The community generally regards the lynching as commensurate with the crime.

Charles Ray Waller, the 18-year-old boy who confessed to having set fire to the assembly hall at the Whittier Reform School, was given a ten years' sentence in the State Prison. The

boy had been sent to the hall to sweep out, and while there set fire to the scenery and ran out to await results. He had expected to escape during the excitement, but failed to get away.

The Ventura Light and Power Company has announced that Ventura and Oxnard will be supplied with natural gas for fuel purpose. During the past two months a drilling rig crew has been developing gas territory in the Ventura river bottom, two and a half miles north of Ventura. From four wells they have secured a flow of over 25,000 feet per day of excellent gas. A gas system will be immediately installed.

The Kern County Land Company has presented to the Kern River Power Company a claim for \$900 damages to its ranch on Bear mountain, caused by a fire alleged to have been started by a gang employed in setting poles for a telephone line for the Kern River Company. It is charged that the gang, in blasting holes for the poles, allowed a small grass fire to start from a fuse. Not being checked, the fire swept over a large section of country, destroying much property belonging to the land company.

A scene recalling the early days is attracting much attention in Boston Ravine, in the southern part of Grass Valley. Several local men are hard at work with primitive rockers on the banks of the creek washing out gold.

A piece of ground has been struck not touched by early-day miners, and a good-sized party are hard at work digging up the earth, wheeling it to rockers and extracting the yellow metal. Out of two barrows of earth, \$5 worth of gold was washed and indications point to the men making a nice little pile before the ground is worked out.

Robert I. Aitken, the San Francisco sculptor, has been engaged by John Galen Howard, architect of the Hearst Memorial Mining building on the University of California campus, to model the main decorative features of the handsome structure, which is being erected at a cost of a half million dollars. Aitken's task will be to make the six heroic figures which are intended to support the cornices at the main entrance on the south side of the building. After being modeled the figures will be cut in solid granite. The sculptor's studio will be on the campus.

Charles Maxwell, who has been seriously ill in Napa for several weeks past, has gone to Altruria to receive treatment. His case is a remarkable one. He had severe pains in his head, which finally settled in the back of his neck. These pains were at first supposed to come from neuralgia, but refused to yield to remedies. His physicians now say he has dislocated neck. Some ten years ago Maxwell was thrown from a horse and his neck was badly twisted. His present illness is the first intimation that his neck was dislocated at the time of the accident.

Walking in her sleep, little Helen Stone, the eleven-year-old daughter of Marion P. Stone of Berkeley, stepped out of a second-story window in her home and fell a distance of twenty-five feet, hitting the back stairs and rolling down the flight to the ground. That she escaped with only a bruised forehead and a lame foot is regarded as miraculous, considering that the fall alone was sufficient to break bones, regardless of the fact that she bumped sleepily down the stairway. The crash of the accident aroused the family, and when the child was rescued she had only just begun to wake up.

Boy Killed While Hunting Quail.

Petaluma.—Rudolph Rost, the seventeen-year-old son of Rudolph Rost of Penn Grove, was accidentally killed by the discharge of a shotgun.

Rost, with a companion, was returning from a quail hunt on the Hardin ranch, on Sonoma mountain. In raising his gun to fire at a squirrel it was discharged in his face, blowing the top of his head off and killing him instantly.

Woodman Fatally Injured.

Santa Rosa.—John Weede, who came from Portland recently to work in the woods on the Noyo river, was struck by a falling limb of a tree and fatally injured. The blow broke his collar bone, shoulder-blade and ribs, badly mutilating his face, and caused internal injuries. He was taken to the hospital at Ukiah.

Locusts in Philippines.

Manila.—Returns from all the provinces show that the natives up to date have killed 17,000,000 pounds of locusts.

## SHUTS OUT JAPAN FROM MANCHURIA

### Russia Gains Practically Complete Control of the Provinces.

### CONCLUDES TREATY WITH CHINA.

### Even the Mongolian Troops Will Take All Their Future Orders From St. Petersburg—Trading Is Prohibited.

Berlin.—The special correspondent of a Berlin newspaper quotes the Vostochni Vesni, a journal published in the Far East, as authority for the statement that Paul Lesser, Russian Minister to China, has concluded a treaty with China which gives Russia practical control of Manchuria, although under a nominal Chinese government. Russia undertakes to conduct any war arising with a third party because of the new treaty.

The treaty provides that the appointment and dismissal of the Governor-General and commander-in-chief of the prefects in Manchuria shall be effected by the Chinese government, in agreement with the Russian diplomatic representatives. The Chinese troops stationed in the three provinces of Manchuria shall be under Russian control, but, if the Chinese soldiers are incapable of maintaining order and suppressing brigandage, Russia is to have the right of using its own troops to this end.

Trading in Manchuria and the exploitation of mines there is prohibited, except to Russians and Chinese. The customs are to be under joint Chinese and Russian control. The railroad becomes Chinese property, on mutual agreement, at the end of twenty years. The posts and telegraphs are to be under Russian and Chinese control and disputes are to be settled by a Russian referee.

In the event of war with a third power arising from the new treaty it will be conducted by Russia and China in co-operation; should China withdraw her co-operation Russia will carry on the war alone, and in the event of victory China shall cede Manchuria to Russia and immediately withdraw her civil and military officials.

### Made Negro Boy Eat Mud.

Colfax, Wash.—Ben Michaels, George Duberry and Fred A. Rodgers were arrested at the county fair here for kidnaping and are in the County Jail. They had a negro boy 14 years of age, disguised as a wild girl, and compelled him to eat mud. Rufus Stone, the boy's father, came from Spokane and charged the men with having kidnaped his son. They claimed to have a wild girl, captured in Cuba, whose chief diet was mud, and were doing a good business when arrested.

### Declare War on Toy Pistol.

Columbus, O.—The State Board of Health has adopted a resolution by which their secretary is directed to take steps to prevent the sale of "toy pistols and other explosive apparatus." The resolution recited that 600 persons were killed, 100 made blind and 1000 others injured on the last Fourth of July. The Board, therefore, declares it to be the duty of health officers to abolish the evils attendant upon the celebration of Independence day.

### Suing for a Vast Domain.

Dallas, Texas.—Word has been received here that Mrs. Emmett Humphreys of Sherman is in Knoxville, Tenn., trying to establish title to 100,000 acres of land in Tennessee. She is a great-granddaughter of John Sevier, first Governor of Tennessee. The land for which she is suing is valued at \$100,000,000 and includes part of Nashville.

### Wireless System in China.

Peking.—The Marconi system of wireless telegraphy was inaugurated here this week between Peking and the coast. Several Chinese officials attended the sending of the first message.

### Stock Exchange Seats Cheaper.

New York.—A sale of a seat on the Stock Exchange at \$51,000 was reported last Friday, as against \$52,000 the previous week. A year ago memberships were held at over \$80,000.

## GERMANY GOING WAY OF FRANCE

### SAYS LIGHT CAN GOVERN SEX SECRET

### An Eastern Physician Claims to Have Made an Important Discovery.

### SYSTEM IS A VERY SIMPLE ONE.

Prismatic Rays Said to Alter Prenatal Conditions—Demonstrations to Be Made at One of the Prominent Colleges.

Geneva, N. Y.—Dr. E. D. Babbitt, LL. D., D. M., formerly dean of the College of Magnetics in New York, declared that he had discovered that sex could be governed prenatally by means of prismatic rays of light, certain rays being favorable to one sex and different ones to the other.

Dr. Babbitt has just been chosen one of the faculty of Smith College for women and he says he will instruct students in the manner of using polychrome rays. He will have a "sun room" on the college building's roof, equipped with various lenses.

"My system of controlling sex is much simpler and far more practical than that of either Dr. Schenck or Dr. Rixt," Dr. Babbitt declared.

"I claim many advantages over these eminent men. For years I have carefully studied the subject and

# THE ENTERPRISE

E. B. CUNNINGHAM,  
Editor and Proprietor.

These Turkish atrocities are becoming nearly as deadly as football.

Nome's gold output will be small this year, but its graveyard keeps growing rapidly.

Peru can certainly report progress. It has seated a new President with no shooting.

It must be a bargain day when the assessor calls, because fortunes are always marked down.

Mr. Peary will make another dash for the pole and then another dash for the box office receipts.

"What would the nation be without women?" frantically asks a magazine writer. That's easy. Stag nation.

A German missionary has been attacked by Chinese pirates. Another big chunk of territory for Wilhelm.

Land grabbers have shown a contemptuous disregard of "Keep off the grass" signs in the Indian Territory.

Buenos Ayres has come to the front with 900,000 inhabitants. It seems that there are other besides us after all.

It will never do to again speak of Vesuvius as "she" or "her" after learning that it has thrown rocks a distance of 600 feet.

In reply to "Please Answer," we would say that the Sublime Perte is so called because of its sublime nerve and sublime indifference.

President Roosevelt condemns the use of profanity. In the President's estimation no longer swear word than "bully" is ever necessary.

All the powers have agreed upon it that the Sultan is to be reformed, but it is doubtful if they will succeed in convincing the Sultan that such is the case.

A London soapmaker is clamoring for the next chance at racing for the cup. The excellence of Sandy Hook as an advertising medium is being properly recognized.

A man slipped on a banana peel, fell under a train and lost a hand. If people generally realized the peril that lurks in the innocent-looking banana peel they would make their wills and carry accident insurance.

The chewing gum trust recently distributed \$80,000 in dividends. This sum represents 90,000,000 sticks of gum at the retail price of a cent a stick. How many million other sticks were sold to yield that profit is an interesting problem which the reader may try to solve if he chooses.

Taught to play ball, Latin-Americans would forgo rebellion and ball-fights and expend their energies in three-base hits and home runs. Already it has pacified whole provinces in our oriental archipelago. Let us take a hint and send, not more teachers, soldiers and alleged statesmen to our colonies, but teams of professional ball players.

Examination of the pupils in the public schools of Boston has shown that nearly all the children enter school with normal eyes. In the higher grades one-fourth are found to be myopic, and in the colleges from 60 to 70 per cent are said to be thus affected. In other words, near-sightedness increases steadily from the primary school upward—a bald statement of fact which makes evident the necessity of every possible care.

The New York newspapers have discovered a young man, an employee for eight years of a street railway company, who, by his own admission, has worked sixteen hours a day, at an average wage of ten cents an hour, ever since he has been with the company. On the face of it, here is provocation for lurid oratory; but before indignation rises to too high a pitch, let it be added that the young man was appointed general manager the other day. Perhaps his willingness to work long hours had something to do with his promotion.

The longest distance a man has ever thrown a baseball is a little more than 381 feet. The record for women was held, until recently, by a Vassar champion, who threw a ball 181 feet. There has now arisen in Tacoma, Wash., a young woman who beat that record by twenty-four feet. Anatomists have frequently explained that the formation of a woman's shoulder-blade prevents her from throwing straight and far; but the Tacoma record, 205 feet, is just about the distance from the deep outfield to the home plate. Evolution seems to be at work producing shoulder-blades that will enable the American girl to share the delights of the national game.

The human mind, since it began to think and believe, has thought of and believed in immortality. Mankind early divided into races widely separated in vastly different climates and conditions, but wherever the human mind is that thought and belief is also. Is it any wonder that when primitive man first learned that by standing upon his hind legs and wielding a stone with his fore-

paws he could beat off an enemy, he should invest the stone with reverential awe? Is it any wonder that when he found out that by striking two pieces of flint together he could start a fire to save him from the cold of the steadily-encroaching ice period, he should worship fire? Is it any wonder that when he discovered that grains sown upon the tumuli of the dead sprouted and produced again he should conclude that the grateful ghost beneath thus repaid him an hundredfold the offerings he had made? Is it any wonder that the dog, the first friend to come to man and lend him warmth and companionship and devotion, and the cow, the next animal to be domesticated and to give her milk, should have been held sacred? The history of civilization is a development of worship. By superstitions—if you care to call them—that man has been lighted on his way to progress. Yet we know no more about immortality to-day than the first cave man did in the beginning. The Indian still hopes for a land rich in game, the Turk for a celestial heaven, the Christian and the Jew for gates of gold and streets of jasper, the Asiatic for illumination on earth. The scoffer, noting these contradictions, pretends they are all but misty superstitions. Maybe they are. Perhaps they are only shadows of the truth. But the truth itself—the firm belief in immortality—has been through countless cycles of generations inbred in the human mind; it is the very core of all civilization, the nucleus of all development, the force of all progress, and it can no more be cast out of a single mind than can the difference between a human brain and that of a monkey. The proof? The world is full of it. The whole history of the development of man is proof of what the belief has done for him. The whole vast difference that lies to-day between mankind and apes is proof.

If clairs of common sense will bring young ministers into contact with common things and common people, let us have chairs of common sense in all the theological seminaries in the country. We are all tired of the ministers who know so little of common things and of common people that they have to preach about Assyrian cuneiform inscriptions, or about Shakespeare's heroines, or about Huxley's mistakes. Archaeology, metaphysics, poetry and science can all be made interesting and illuminating to a congregation, but only by a man who knows how and where to apply them to the lives of his auditors. Therefore the minister must know the lives of his auditors. What are the books that people read nowadays? They are not usually the books written by recluses. They are not usually the books written by men who have received a purely literary and academic training, and who have lived purely literary and academic lives. They are the books written by men like Mark Twain, Bret Harte, George Ade, Stephen Phillips, Lincoln J. Steffens, Jack London, Rudyard Kipling, and many others, great and small, who have actually seen the things they are writing about. This is an age for the man who knows the world about him and not for the man who draws his spiritual sustenance from written records. What is true of books is true of sermons. We have no time for the minister who reads all the week and Sunday morning disengages himself of his reading. What we want is a sermon permeated, it is true, with superior learning, but nevertheless constructed out of the daily facts of daily existence. This does not mean that a good minister must preach about women's hats or about the latest murder. The title of his sermon may be "The Stigmata of St. Francis." As he discusses the stigmata of St. Francis, however, one will perceive in his illustrations and in his applications that he has spent many days and many nights with people as well as with books, and that he has lived in the hearts of persons of the twentieth century. For such a man, skilled in the knowledge of the human heart, consumed with love of the human race, and disciplined by study and meditation, there will always be an audience. In literature the man who thinks he can write because he has studied Newman's figures of speech will have the same fate. The sermon writer needs an even deeper acquaintance with common things and with common people than the story writer. The story writer simply shows us things and people. The sermon writer has to show us things and people in their spiritual possibilities. A professor of common sense in a theological seminary could talk on this point every day and never talk too much.

**Kaiser Wilhelm's Modesty.** At dinner one night when the Emperor was staying with Lord Lansdale, a guest talking to another across the table quoted a little known passage from Shakespeare, and, that there should be no mistake as to its source, ended with the words, "as the divine William said." There happened to be a lull in the conversation at the time, and the remark was audible to every one, the Emperor included. Turning to his host, the Emperor said, with a puzzled expression: "Curiously, I do not remember that my sainted grandfather ever said that!"—M. A. P.

**Chinese Crews on Board.** Over 1,500 British vessels plying in eastern waters are manned by Chinese crews.

A real good friend is one who will say you are sensitive when you are quarrelsome.

## THE AMERICAN GIANT IS THE AMERICAN SCHOOL CHILD



A STARTLING AND SIGNIFICANT COMPARISON.

The American giant is the American school child. Under instruction in the public schools of the United States are 15,603,451 children. Of these 7,841,570 are boys and 7,761,881 girls.

In Chicago, according to the census of 1902, there were 220,421 children in the schools, making an average yearly increase of 15,871. The increase this year is much greater, the estimates of attendance ranging from 250,000 to 284,000.

The statistics for 1903 show that the entire German army, while on a peace footing, is composed of 605,811 men, while the army of the United States in 1902, while on a peace footing, numbered only 63,686 men.—Chicago American.

### FURNISHINGS OF A HOME.

**Essence of Elegance Lies in Simplicity and Good Taste.**

There is no idea more erroneous than that it requires a liberal expenditure of money to have a comfortable and artistic home. The very essence of elegance lies in simplicity. It is not art to make a parlor the duplicate of an exhibition room in a furniture store. That simply calls for an outlay of money without any exercise of taste. There is no tone to such a room—no air of repose, no comfort, no individuality. It speaks for what it is—an exhibition. A room of that sort annoys just in the same way as does an ill-bred woman who cannot forget the gown she is wearing.

Furniture has a voice just as well as clothes. True art in furnishing is found in allowing a home to slowly develop under the tastes of those who live in it—the adoption of an idea here, another there. The development requires time and cultivation. No house worth living in can be complete at one time. A home of comfort unfolds itself, so to speak, and unfolds slowly. True improvement comes in this way, and in no other way.

Everything about a home depends upon the way its possessors start. A beginning made without due thought given to what we are buying means waste; it means buying things which before long we are certain to find are not what we wanted, and of which we are sure to become tired. Buying in haste means repenting at leisure. Where the income is limited, there particularly must be exercised deliberation of choice.

We must let our home speak our own likes and dislikes. The home should speak its owners' tastes, their ideas, and not the tastes and ideas of their neighbors or friends. What suits one house rarely fits in another.

Let the start be made on the basis of one's own originality, and not a dependence upon the ideas of either furniture people or neighbors. Let time be a factor in the development of a home. Do not get the mad desire to complete every room at once. A home furnished for the mere idea of getting it finished always shows the earmarks of the effort.—The Household.

### Means of Transportation.

The railroad car will carry as much as twenty teams of horses could haul and the great ocean steamers will transport as much as 400 railway cars can carry.

### The Sexes in Civil Service.

Seventy-seven per cent of the women and but 62 per cent of the men taking the civil service examination are able to pass it.

It is a good sign when a community endorses husbands and wives being in love with each other.

## ROUGH, HAIRY GOODS.

### THEY HAVE THE LEAD IN FALL FASHIONS.

Not So Simply Made Up as Was at First Expected—Costumes Composed Throughout of Same Material Not Admissible for Those of Moderate Means.

New York correspondence:

**E V I O L O T S** of the new crop of dressy stuffs are very rough and all the more stylish for it. The coming winter promises to be a time of style for rough and hairy fabrics, hence these rough cheviots are to be viewed with special favor. They'll serve as a compromise, for women of quiet tastes, upon dress goods of advanced style. In these noticeably new stuffs, zibellines are

away to the fore. This goods has improved very much both in appearance and quality. Those of last winter were not, on the whole, admirable for wearing qualities, but this defect has been remedied, it is claimed, and the appearance of many new weaves certainly is corroborative of the claim. The depth and softness of these zibellines is very attractive,



and they will make up handsomely. Among the novelty weaves are some that seem too striking, but such always attend on new styles and either will be worn by few, or if chosen by many will then be seen so often that the impression they give at first sight will wear off.

The early promise was that all these heavy rough goods would be made up with little trimming, but this is not to hold good, though the ornamentation will not be of conspicuous sorts.

It will be an especially stylish trick to trim fancy zibellines with bandings of plain zibeline, and quiltings of silk are another up-to-date trimming.

Heavy braids and passementerie

may be employed, too, so with the richness of the material itself,

the results won't be marked by much severity.

These weaves are going to be used largely for dressy afternoon gowns,

for tailor suits and for wraps,

from which it is evident that their place in the field of dress materials is an important one. The goods is employed even

than fewer large ones, but the large buttons in the stores are so fine and ornamental that they're pretty sure to find many purchasers.

Separate waists are in good standing, especially as the new crop includes not a few comparatively simple garments.

They're intended especially for dressy afternoon wear, yet may depend almost on freshness and jauntiness, rather than on complexity and richness.

A group of these waists is pictured here.

From right to left the upper three were dotted white silk trimmed with chantilly and fagotting; cream voile trimmed with red and white silk passementerie; and figured chantilly with vest of white tucked silk.

Below these are shown a shaded blue figured silk trimmed with guipure, and a pale blue soft silk, with white embroidered collar, and embroidered and fringed crepe scarf. Gun metal shades are noticeably numerous in the silks offered for separate waists. These are especially



SEPARATE WAISTS FOR AFTERNOONS.

in millinery. It is going to be a characteristic of the season with stylish dressers to have costumes that harmonize throughout, one part with another, and for such get-ups in zibeline, the one material may supply gown, wrap and hat.

Such tricks are not well suited to small wardrobes, because a woman with only a very few gowns can't afford to have any one of them so distinctive that she'll seem, through wearing it often, to be possessed of only one. The three dresses sketched in these first two pictures are

attractive in taffetas, a weave that now has much to commend it, whatever its shade.

The familiar Russian modes continue to hold first place in the small boy's style. Those made with a band-neck finish and two separate collars, one a rolling shape and the other a sailor collar and shield, are much liked.

Lay in a stock of gay buttons if you want to be up to date.

### THE SONGS I SING.

My songs, if neither grand nor loud,  
Nor any portion of them sweet,  
Of them I still must e'er be proud,  
If they but your approval meet.  
My songs for ages may not live  
To be repeated far and wide;  
If they to you one joy but give,  
In them I ever must take pride.

My songs may never have a place  
With those that so the world delight;  
In them you some merit trace,  
I ask from them no greater height.  
The songs I sing may power lack  
'Mid famous songs to hold their part,  
And yet I would not call them back,  
If only one has touched your heart.  
—Boston Globe.

### HER CAREER.

THE setting sun cast its rays over the waters of a beautiful river as a canoe came winding its way gracefully in and out the winding paths. Among the cushions which were piled in luxurious confusion a young man lay lazily puffing a cigar and watching between the clouds of smoke the sweet face of the girl opposite, as she skillfully guided their bark homeward.

"Then you are determined?" remarked the young man, as he puffed a ring of smoke and watched it disappear. "Quite," came promptly from the girl, and she smiled as if it were a waste of time for her to have any doubts on the subject uppermost in her mind. Silence reigned until broken by her companion, who exclaimed, impatiently: "Beatrice, why can't you listen to reason? I have told you of the life which actresses lead! I do not mean morally. I know you are strong and good. In fact," in a softer tone, "the dearest and best little girl on earth; but the hardships they endure are appalling, even to a masculine mind."

"So, to your mind, a man is better able to endure hardship, overcome temptations and meet success than a woman?" indignantly. "Another good reason to continue on my chosen path, to show just such men as you what we can do." She smiled triumphantly, and vigorously plied the paddle.

Soon they arrived at the landing, and after having housed the canoe, walked leisurely homeward. "A penny for your thoughts, little girl," he said, playfully. "They are worth more," she answered, her voice filled with emotion. "I was thinking of this dear old place that I will have to leave; all the old familiar associations, too."

"Oh, becoming homesick so soon? What will it be when you are really gone? I understand, dear, I, too, have left home and friends, and—but you are determined!"

"Burton, don't," she said, appealingly. "You make it so hard," she continued, the tears gathering on her lashes. "I try to be so brave and accomplish something. I must make it a success. I have made a good start. Everyone (but you) encourages me. I know the life is hard, but it would not be true success if it came easily; and I am willing to try, oh! so hard." And she smiled at him through her tears.

"I leave to-morrow," Burton said, as they reached the gate of her home, "and God only knows when I shall see you again. You start on the road in September, I believe you said," trying hard to betray no anxiety. She turned her head. He bent forward and looked tenderly into her face; but this last was too much, and, bursting into sobs, she buried her head on his shoulder and cried as though her heart would break. He clasped her to him and said: "Beatrice, promise me should you ever need a friend you will come to me, and if you ever give up this life you will be my own little wife for better or for worse!" Kissing her passionately, he put her from him, while with drooping head she replied, slowly: "I promise, Burton."

• \* \* \* \*

Mlle. Ninon, I am so sorry, but your violin accompanist has met with an accident, and I have had to engage a new man, a very fine musician, though. May I ask you to be in readiness in about five minutes?" and without further ado the busy manager rushed back to his place on the stage, leaving Mlle. Ninon very much irritated by the news. It was so annoying to be obliged to rehearse with a new man at the last moment. But after all the little prima donna was warm-hearted, and it was her old friend's accident which concerned her most.

Seven years ago we knew Mlle. Ninon as Beatrice Dillaway, a young girl full of lofty ambitions; to-day she is a successful singer, and the old violinist had been like a father to her through all her trials, and she loved the venerable musician and felt sad on account of his illness. Then she mused on the past and wondered why she had not heard from Burton in the last four years, and if he had heard of her success. A little sigh escaped her as she arose in answer to her call bell.

A hush fell upon the company as Mlle. Ninon began to sing. She did not notice the new musician; she had forgotten all save the tender words of her song—her whole heart and soul were in the rendering of it, and as it died out in low tones of love and ecstasy her eyes dwelt on the new violinist with a bewildered expression. Before she was aware of it, Burton Leslie, for it was he, impaled her hands in his, and, regardless of the assembled company, was exclaiming: "Beatrice, Beatrice, how you have changed! But I should know you anywhere." Then followed explanations while the company, silently dismissed by the man-

### IT'S LOADED.



Williamsport (Pa.) Grift.

ager, left the happy couple alone on the great, gloomy stage.

Next day Mr. and Mrs. Burton Leslie announced their marriage to the company, and while the orchestra poured forth the beautiful strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march they received the sincere congratulations from all, and Beatrice Dillaway's, now Mrs. Leslie's, career was fulfilled.—Indianapolis Sun.

#### NO ORDINARY CRIMINAL.

W. S. Allen, Who Stole \$80,000 from a Methodist Society.

Somewhere in this wide world of mysteries and perplexities there is a man of smooth speech, good appearance and fine dress who has outwitted the police of the world. He may be basking in the favor of a United States minister in South America or enjoying the society of the well-to-do at Carlsbad. Perhaps the gayeties of Paris are holding him captive or he may be looking over Uncle Sam's possessions in the East. Wherever he is Willard S. Allen, of Boston, carries with him the consciousness of having stolen \$80,000 and the knowledge which might fill some men with dread but which does not seem to worry him, that the police of many cities want him. It is estimated that Allen has with him \$30,000 in ready money.

Allen is no ordinary criminal. He is college bred and most of his life has been spent in a legal atmosphere. For over 25 years he was clerk of the East Boston District Court and the methods of law breakers are familiar to him. He has witnessed the operations of all classes of criminals, from the very stupid to the crafty and competent. He often expressed himself as holding in contempt the mental qualities of the average thief. Perhaps while he was speaking his mind was turning in the direction of theft. The ease with which he deceived the auditors of his accounts as treasurer of the Methodist Preachers' Aid Society, shows how thorough was his equipment for the criminal career. Of course his high standing in the Methodist Church and in official circles placed him beyond the pale of suspicion. But figures have a way of telling the cold, brutal truth; and that Allen succeeded so long in manipulating his accounts proves him to have been a man of no ordinary cunning. With the exception of one reliable clue the only things known about his flights are the things he chose to make known, and those amount to absolutely nothing from the standpoint of the police.

The first intimation given the world that he was the thief of \$80,000 came from himself. This startling piece of intelligence was received early in August by his pastor, Rev. George H. Spencer, pastor of the Saratoga Street Methodist Church of East Boston.

The letter bore the Montreal post mark. It had been delayed several days in delivery from the time it had first been received at the Boston post office, owing to the fact that it had been twice forwarded to Mr. Spencer before it reached him.

In this letter the fugitive confessed his crime, and begged that he be left in peace, as he was old and infirm. He urged that his arrest could have no other result than to cause his family anguish. The police smiled when they read Allen's abject letter. They told the reporters that his case would cause no trouble whatever. They would simply go to Montreal and cause the arrest, and then apply for requisition papers, which were quite as easy to obtain as though Canada were a part of the United States.

The Montreal police were wired to gather him in. Great was the surprise of the Boston officers to learn that the fugitive was not to be found and that, in the opinion of the Montreal police, Allen had not visited that city. It was then seen that the letter was but a clever ruse. While the police were ransacking Canada, Allen had been making his way in security to some other part of the world.

### FAMOUS HANK MONK.

Stage Driver Whom Nevada Wild Honor at the St. Louis Fair.

In the earlier and more strenuous days of the frontier the great West produced many striking and picturesque characters, or rather adopted the raw material from the East and transformed it by means of circumstance and environment into forms which at this later day still stand out prominently in romance and story. One of these characters was Hank Monk, the famous stage driver, whose memory the State of Nevada proposes to honor by exhibiting at the St. Louis fair a collection of his relics and mementoes. For this purpose the State has sent even to Monk's old home in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., letters asking his surviving relatives for any relics of the famous frontiersman which may be in their possession. For this exhibition Nevada has already procured the old stage coach that Monk was accustomed to drive over the mountains, and the identical one in which Horace Greeley made his famous ride with Monk as driver when Monk made



HANK MONK.

his memorable ride to Mr. Greeley, "Keep your seat, Horace, I'll get you there on time."

The great editor at that time was making a trip through the Western States in the interest of the Union Pacific Railroad, endeavoring to interest individuals along the proposed route in its construction. He was to speak at Placerville and was many miles from the mining camp when he urged Monk to hurry on the horses, receiving the reply quoted. Monk got him into Placerville on time, and years later Mr. Greeley presented him with a gold watch bearing this inscription inside the case, "Keep your seat, Horace; I'll get you there on time. Presented to Hank Monk in commemoration of his famous drive in landing Horace Greeley on time." The commission has procured this watch and it will be shown among the other Monk exhibits.

Hank Monk was born in Waddington, St. Lawrence County, in 1828, and spent his early life here. For many years he drove the stage from Waddington to Massena and was considered the best driver ever known upon the route. He began his labors on the Waddington-Massena route when only 12 years of age and continued it until he was past his majority. He went toward the setting sun in 1852 and had been in the West but a short time when he took up stage driving, following it until his death in 1882. He was said to have been one of the most careful and yet one of the most daring drivers known in the West. His fame became as wide as the breadth of the continent, and during the latter 70's and early 80's no tourist felt that he had seen the West and experienced all its charms unless he had ridden in a stage coach driven by Hank Monk. He was a great friend of Mark Twain and the great humorist devotes a chapter in his volume, "Roughing It," to the single incident of the ride of Greeley across the mountains.

HOW MOZART DIED.

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was born at Salzburg in 1756 and died in 1791 near Vienna. In July of that year he (indirectly) received a commission from Count Walsey, an amateur who was anxious to be thought a great composer, to write a requiem. Mozart set about the work at once, but was interrupted by other tasks. He fell ill in November and never recovered. "On December 4 he had the score of his requiem brought to him in bed, and tried a passage, singing the alto himself, while his brother-in-law, Hofer, took the tenor, and Schack and Gerl from the theater the soprano and bass. When they got to the first few bars of the 'Lacrimosa' it suddenly came home to him that he should never finish it, and he burst out crying and put away the score. In the evening Sussmayer came in and Mozart gave him some directions about the requiem, with which his thoughts seemed constantly occupied, for even while dozing he puffed out his cheeks as if trying to imitate the drums. Towards midnight he suddenly sat up with his eyes fixed; then he turned his head on one side and appeared to fall asleep. By 1 o'clock in the morning of December 5, 1791, his spirit had fled."—The Sphere.

Preserving the Pelican.

Pelican Island, in Indian River, on the coast of Florida, has been acquired by the Department of Agriculture as a government reservation. The step was taken to prevent the entire extinction of the brown pelicans which breed there.

Children in London.

In London each day 400 children are born and 250 enter school for the first time.

Many a man's good reputation is due to what isn't found out about him.

### OLD

### FAVORITES

Rienzi to the Romans.

Friends! I come not here to talk. You know too well

The story of our thralldom. We are slaves!

The bright sun rises to his course, and lights

A race of slaves! He sets, and his last beam

Falls on a slave! Not such as, swept along

By the full tide of power, the conqueror leads

To crimson glory and undying fame, But base, ignoble slaves! Slaves to a

horda

Of pretty tyrants, feudal despots; lords

Rich in some hundred spearmen, only

great

In that strange spell—a name! Each

hour dark fraud,

Or open rapine, or protected murder,

Cries out against them! But this very

day

An honest man, my neighbor (pointing

to Paolo)—there he stands—

Was struck—struck like a dog—by one

who wore

The badge of Ursini! because, forsooth,

He tossed not high his ready cap in air,

Nor lifted up his voice in servile shouts,

At sight of that great ruffian! Be we men

And suffer such dishonor? Men, and

wash not

The stain away in blood? Such shames are common.

I have known deeper wrongs. I, that

speak to ye,

I had a brother once, a gracious boy,

Full of all gentleness, of calmest hope,

Of sweet and quiet joy; there was the

look

Of heaven upon his face which limned

give

To the beloved disciple. How I loved

That gracious boy! younger by fifteen

years,

Brother at once and son! He left my side,

A summer bloom on his fair cheeks, a

smile

Parting his innocent lips. In one short

hour

The pretty, harmless boy was slain! I

saw

The corpse, the mangled corpse, and then

I cried

For vengeance! Rouse ye, Romans!

Rouse ye, slaves!

Have ye brave sons? Look in the next

fiere braw!

To see them die! Have ye fair daugh-

ters? Look

To see them live, torn from your arms

distained,

Dishonored, and, if ye dare call for jus-

tice,

Be answered by the lash! Yet this is

Rome,

That sat on her seven hills, and from her

throne

Of beauty ruled the world! Yet we are

Romans!

Why, in that elder day, to be a Roman

Was greater than a king! And once

again—

Hear me, ye walls, that echoed to the

tread

Of either Brutus!—once again, I swear,

The eternal city shall be free; her sons

shall walk with princes.

—Mary Russell Mitford.

Star of the Evening.

Beautiful star in heav'n so bright,

Softly falls thy silv'ry light,

As thou movest from earth afar,

Star of the evening, beautiful star.

Chorus:

# THE ENTERPRISE

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY  
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Editor and Prop.

Entered at the Postoffice at South San Fran  
isco, Cal., as second class matter, December  
19th, 1895.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.  
One Year, in advance ..... \$1.50  
Six Months, ..... 75  
Three Months, ..... 40

Advertising rates furnished on application.

OFFICE—Postoffice Building, Co Grand  
and Linden Avenues,  
**SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.**  
Branch Office, 202 Sansome St., San  
Francisco, Room 4, third floor.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1903.

The San Francisco Bulletin is sup-  
porting Lane for Mayor and in doing  
so is as usual playing second fiddle to  
the Examiner.

The decision of the Alaska Boundary  
Commission in favor of the  
claims of the United States on every  
important point, has started a roar  
up in Canada. Our northern neigh-  
bors are mad clean through, not so  
much at Uncle Sam as at Johnny  
Bull. The vote of Lord Alverstone  
in favor of the American contention  
is what set the Canadians wild.

The loss of the steamer South  
Portland at Cape Blanco reef, off the  
coast of Oregon, with a loss of twenty-  
one lives, adds another to the long  
list of disasters off that coast, caused  
in this as in nearly all other instances,  
by an unseaworthy vessel or in-  
capacity or carelessness of the captain.  
There seems no doubt about the  
unfitness of the lost vessel for the  
sea. It is claimed also that the fog  
caused the captain to lose his bearings.

In the present race for Mayor of  
San Francisco, Henry J. Crocker is  
the only one of the three candidates  
who stands before the people free and  
untrammeled. Schmitz has Abe Ruef  
astraddle of his neck and will not or  
cannot shake him off; Lane carries a  
like load in the form of Boss McNab,  
who dominates the local city Democ-  
racy. It is true that the Examiner  
has swallowed its bitter pill and sup-  
ports Lane with Boss McNab on his  
back, and that the labor leaders take  
Schmitz with little Abe Ruef in the  
saddle, but the level-headed working-  
men and sensible Democrats will  
vote for Henry J. Crocker, who stands  
for clean, honest, capable city govern-  
ment.

## GLOBE SIGHTS.

You can't satisfy Mr. Fool.

Happy dog; he can vomit one minute  
and wag his tail the next.

The Goat club is a new organization  
proposed of those who butt in.

Advice to bird dogs: When a bull-  
dog has a bone let him keep it.

If you want fame, don't write a  
book; invent a washing machine.

Don't take defeat too easy.

In some joke books you will not  
find a single joke.

Everything that is accomplished  
must be accomplished in spite of  
knockers.

Some people are always behind and  
worrying about it, when it is not  
necessary.

When apologies begin to creep into  
friendship it is growing shaky.

If there is no joy back of it, don't  
try to smile. A sickly smile is a terrible  
thing.

When a man emphasizes that he is  
going to tell the truth, it is well to  
verify his statements.

"That man," said a citizen, speak-  
ing of an enemy, "would kill you  
when he wasn't mad."

If you insist upon being a worm,  
don't be surprised if people go out of  
their way to plait a foot on you.—  
Atchison Globe.

## CALIFORNIA COLONIST RATES.

A chance for everybody to see California without spending much money is once more offered by the trans-continental railroads. Colonist rates went into effect September 15th and will continue until November 30th, which means that one may travel from the following cities to California at the rate indicated:

From Chicago to California \$33; from Bloomington to California, \$32; from Peoria to California, \$31; from St. Louis to California, \$30; from New Orleans to California, \$30; from Sioux City to California, \$25; from Council Bluffs to California, \$25; from Omaha to California, \$25; from St. Joseph to California, \$25; from Kansas City to California, \$25; from Leavenworth to California, \$25; from Houston to California, \$25. The cost of a ticket can be deposited at once with any railroad ticket agent in California, and the ticket will be furnished to the passenger in the East, while these low rates are in effect.—Sunset Magazine for October.

## A Famous Mine Sold.

Keswick.—The Texas Consolidated  
Mine was sold yesterday under the  
foreclosure of mortgage held by the  
Red Bluff Bank to Paul & Garlick of  
San Francisco for \$20,000. The mine  
is across the river from this place and  
for years was the most famous gold  
producer in the old diggings district,  
but of late has not been in operation.

# PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

## DEATH FROM OLD AGE IN FUTURE GENERATIONS.

By Marcel Prevost.

Modern science says to man: "You stand in dread of your own death, and rebel against the thought of it. You are right! Your death will in all probability be the result of accident. Something not in accord with your nature. Some disease which you perhaps are even now nourishing in your system will take you off ere you are aware. The water you drink is full of destructive germs which are going to multiply and develop at the expense of your body. Rheumatism attacks your joints. Alcohol preys on your vitality. Hereditary defects exact from you the penalty brought on by the excesses of your grandparents. You are only half master of your vigor, your health, and your life. One and all, young and old, will be taken off by disease before their life's measure is full. In the meantime scientists and doctors will pursue their investigations and make successive discoveries. In this way the tuberculous question has almost been solved. To-morrow the turn of cancer will come. And so on. But none of us will live to see the complete overthrow of the mysterious agents which undermine our vitality. Perhaps not even our immediate posterity will see this triumph."

Fortunate indeed the generation possessing the secret! Man will then no longer fear death. Instead he will long for death at the end of his allotted days as we long for sleep at the close of a long day. Dying, he will refuse to live as we refuse nourishment when we are satiated or to walk when we are tired. The hundred, hundred and twenty, or hundred and thirty years he has lived will have fulfilled his desire to live.

But if that generation is fortunate what shall we say of those generations which do not possess the secret? Those who know that an effort is being made to solve the enigma which is continually eluding them—from where will they derive courage to sustain them in life and death?

Yet there are men who find sufficient consolation in the possibilities stored up in the future. They are so greatly interested in the welfare of humanity at large that the sanguine predictions of scientists are an actual comfort to them, and they rejoice in the glorious promises held out to their descendants.

## FIGHTING DISEASE WITH ITS OWN WEAPONS.

By Andrew Wilson.

Much has been done of late years in science to attack disease with its own weapons. My readers may not know what is meant by the "serum" treatment. It represents the attempt of science to hoist microbes with their own petard. A horse is inoculated with the microbes of diphtheria. The animal remains strong and well under this treatment. Then in blood drawn from it we find developed in course of time what we call the "anti-toxin" of the disease. The germs multiplying in the serum or fluid of the blood have given rise to this new substance. When the latter is inoculated into a child suffering from diphtheria it cures the little patient. The anti-toxin acts upon the microbes causing fell disorder, produces reaction in the child, with the result that the disease is checked and recovery made possible.

It is the application of this same principle to tuberculosis which forms the subject of Professor Behring's researches. Dr. Koch, at the great congress held in 1901, maintained that tuberculosis in the cow was a different disease from that found in man. On this belief he founded his declaration that the milk of a tuberculous cow, laden with germs, could not produce the disease in, say, a child fed on the milk. Needless to say, this dictum was disputed, and it now fairly well ascertained that the disease

is checked and recovery made possible.

It is the application of this same principle to tuberculosis which forms the subject of Professor Behring's researches. Dr. Koch, at the great congress held in 1901, maintained that tuberculosis in the cow was a different disease from that found in man. On this belief he founded his declaration that the milk of a tuberculous cow, laden with germs, could not produce the disease in, say, a child fed on the milk. Needless to say, this dictum was disputed, and it now fairly well ascertained that the disease

is checked and recovery made possible.

It is the application of this same principle to tuberculosis which forms the subject of Professor Behring's researches. Dr. Koch, at the great congress held in 1901, maintained that tuberculosis in the cow was a different disease from that found in man. On this belief he founded his declaration that the milk of a tuberculous cow, laden with germs, could not produce the disease in, say, a child fed on the milk. Needless to say, this dictum was disputed, and it now fairly well ascertained that the disease

is checked and recovery made possible.

It is the application of this same principle to tuberculosis which forms the subject of Professor Behring's researches. Dr. Koch, at the great congress held in 1901, maintained that tuberculosis in the cow was a different disease from that found in man. On this belief he founded his declaration that the milk of a tuberculous cow, laden with germs, could not produce the disease in, say, a child fed on the milk. Needless to say, this dictum was disputed, and it now fairly well ascertained that the disease

is checked and recovery made possible.

It is the application of this same principle to tuberculosis which forms the subject of Professor Behring's researches. Dr. Koch, at the great congress held in 1901, maintained that tuberculosis in the cow was a different disease from that found in man. On this belief he founded his declaration that the milk of a tuberculous cow, laden with germs, could not produce the disease in, say, a child fed on the milk. Needless to say, this dictum was disputed, and it now fairly well ascertained that the disease

is checked and recovery made possible.

It is the application of this same principle to tuberculosis which forms the subject of Professor Behring's researches. Dr. Koch, at the great congress held in 1901, maintained that tuberculosis in the cow was a different disease from that found in man. On this belief he founded his declaration that the milk of a tuberculous cow, laden with germs, could not produce the disease in, say, a child fed on the milk. Needless to say, this dictum was disputed, and it now fairly well ascertained that the disease

is checked and recovery made possible.

It is the application of this same principle to tuberculosis which forms the subject of Professor Behring's researches. Dr. Koch, at the great congress held in 1901, maintained that tuberculosis in the cow was a different disease from that found in man. On this belief he founded his declaration that the milk of a tuberculous cow, laden with germs, could not produce the disease in, say, a child fed on the milk. Needless to say, this dictum was disputed, and it now fairly well ascertained that the disease

is checked and recovery made possible.

It is the application of this same principle to tuberculosis which forms the subject of Professor Behring's researches. Dr. Koch, at the great congress held in 1901, maintained that tuberculosis in the cow was a different disease from that found in man. On this belief he founded his declaration that the milk of a tuberculous cow, laden with germs, could not produce the disease in, say, a child fed on the milk. Needless to say, this dictum was disputed, and it now fairly well ascertained that the disease

is checked and recovery made possible.

It is the application of this same principle to tuberculosis which forms the subject of Professor Behring's researches. Dr. Koch, at the great congress held in 1901, maintained that tuberculosis in the cow was a different disease from that found in man. On this belief he founded his declaration that the milk of a tuberculous cow, laden with germs, could not produce the disease in, say, a child fed on the milk. Needless to say, this dictum was disputed, and it now fairly well ascertained that the disease

is checked and recovery made possible.

It is the application of this same principle to tuberculosis which forms the subject of Professor Behring's researches. Dr. Koch, at the great congress held in 1901, maintained that tuberculosis in the cow was a different disease from that found in man. On this belief he founded his declaration that the milk of a tuberculous cow, laden with germs, could not produce the disease in, say, a child fed on the milk. Needless to say, this dictum was disputed, and it now fairly well ascertained that the disease

is checked and recovery made possible.

It is the application of this same principle to tuberculosis which forms the subject of Professor Behring's researches. Dr. Koch, at the great congress held in 1901, maintained that tuberculosis in the cow was a different disease from that found in man. On this belief he founded his declaration that the milk of a tuberculous cow, laden with germs, could not produce the disease in, say, a child fed on the milk. Needless to say, this dictum was disputed, and it now fairly well ascertained that the disease

is checked and recovery made possible.

It is the application of this same principle to tuberculosis which forms the subject of Professor Behring's researches. Dr. Koch, at the great congress held in 1901, maintained that tuberculosis in the cow was a different disease from that found in man. On this belief he founded his declaration that the milk of a tuberculous cow, laden with germs, could not produce the disease in, say, a child fed on the milk. Needless to say, this dictum was disputed, and it now fairly well ascertained that the disease

is checked and recovery made possible.

It is the application of this same principle to tuberculosis which forms the subject of Professor Behring's researches. Dr. Koch, at the great congress held in 1901, maintained that tuberculosis in the cow was a different disease from that found in man. On this belief he founded his declaration that the milk of a tuberculous cow, laden with germs, could not produce the disease in, say, a child fed on the milk. Needless to say, this dictum was disputed, and it now fairly well ascertained that the disease

is checked and recovery made possible.

It is the application of this same principle to tuberculosis which forms the subject of Professor Behring's researches. Dr. Koch, at the great congress held in 1901, maintained that tuberculosis in the cow was a different disease from that found in man. On this belief he founded his declaration that the milk of a tuberculous cow, laden with germs, could not produce the disease in, say, a child fed on the milk. Needless to say, this dictum was disputed, and it now fairly well ascertained that the disease

is checked and recovery made possible.

It is the application of this same principle to tuberculosis which forms the subject of Professor Behring's researches. Dr. Koch, at the great congress held in 1901, maintained that tuberculosis in the cow was a different disease from that found in man. On this belief he founded his declaration that the milk of a tuberculous cow, laden with germs, could not produce the disease in, say, a child fed on the milk. Needless to say, this dictum was disputed, and it now fairly well ascertained that the disease

is checked and recovery made possible.

It is the application of this same principle to tuberculosis which forms the subject of Professor Behring's researches. Dr. Koch, at the great congress held in 1901, maintained that tuberculosis in the cow was a different disease from that found in man. On this belief he founded his declaration that the milk of a tuberculous cow, laden with germs, could not produce the disease in, say, a child fed on the milk. Needless to say, this dictum was disputed, and it now fairly well ascertained that the disease

is checked and recovery made possible.

It is the application of this same principle to tuberculosis which forms the subject of Professor Behring's researches. Dr. Koch, at the great congress held in 1901, maintained that tuberculosis in the cow was a different disease from that found in man. On this belief he founded his declaration that the milk of a tuberculous cow, laden with germs, could not produce the disease in, say, a child fed on the milk. Needless to say, this dictum was disputed, and it now fairly well ascertained that the disease

is checked and recovery made possible.

It is the application of this same principle to tuberculosis which forms the subject of Professor Behring's researches. Dr. Koch, at the great congress held in 1901, maintained that tuberculosis in the cow was a different disease from that found in man. On this belief he founded his declaration that the milk of a tuberculous cow, laden with germs, could not produce the disease in, say, a child fed on the milk. Needless to say, this dictum was disputed, and it now fairly well ascertained that the disease

is checked and recovery made possible.

It is the application of this same principle to tuberculosis which forms the subject of Professor Behring's researches. Dr. Koch, at the great congress held in 1901, maintained that tuberculosis in the cow was a different disease from that found in man. On this belief he founded his declaration that the milk of a tuberculous cow, laden with germs, could not produce the disease in, say, a child fed on the milk. Needless to say, this dictum was disputed, and it now fairly well ascertained that the disease

is checked and recovery made possible.

It is the application of this same principle to tuberculosis which forms the subject of Professor Behring's researches. Dr. Koch, at the great congress held in 1901, maintained that tuberculosis in the cow was a different disease from that found in man. On this belief he founded his declaration that the milk of a tuberculous cow, laden with germs, could not produce the disease in, say, a child fed on the milk. Needless to say, this dictum was disputed, and it now fairly well ascertained that the disease

is checked and recovery made possible.

It is the application of this same principle to tuberculosis which forms the subject of Professor Behring's researches. Dr. Koch, at the great congress held in 1901, maintained that tuberculosis in the cow was a different disease from that found in man. On this belief he founded his declaration that the milk of a tuberculous cow, laden with germs, could not produce the disease in, say, a child fed on the milk. Needless to say, this dictum was disputed, and it now fairly well ascertained that the disease

is checked and recovery made possible.

It is the application of this same principle to tuberculosis which forms the subject of Professor Behring's researches. Dr. Koch, at the great congress held in 1901, maintained that tuberculosis in the cow was a different disease from that found in man. On this belief he founded his declaration that the milk of a tuberculous cow, laden with germs, could not produce the disease in, say, a child fed on the milk. Needless to say, this dictum was disputed, and it now fairly well ascertained that the disease

is checked and recovery made possible.

It is the application of this same principle to tuberculosis which forms the subject of Professor Behring's researches. Dr. Koch, at the great congress held in 1901, maintained that tuberculosis in the cow was a different disease from that found in man. On this belief he founded his declaration that the milk of a tuberculous cow, laden with germs, could not produce the disease in, say, a child fed on the milk. Needless to say, this dictum was disputed, and it now fairly well ascertained that the disease

is checked and recovery made possible.

It is the application of this same principle to tuberculosis which forms the subject of Professor Behring's researches. Dr. Koch, at the great congress held in 1901, maintained that tuberculosis in the cow was a different disease from that found in man. On this belief he founded his declaration that the milk of a tuberculous cow, laden with germs, could not produce the disease in, say, a child fed on the milk. Needless to say, this dictum was disputed, and it now fairly well ascertained that the disease

is checked and recovery made possible.

It is the application of this same principle to tuberculosis

## TOWN NEWS

Plant trees.

Become a home owner.

Build dwelling houses.

The greatest need of this town is more dwelling houses.

Clean up your grounds, front and rear, before the rain sets in.

Mrs. W. J. Martin spent the past week at San Jose visiting her aunt.

Born—In Millbrae, October 15th, to the wife of James Wallace, son, son.

Mr. J. L. Wood has completed an addition to Senator Healy's residence.

Mrs. E. J. Du Bois is spending a few weeks with friends at Hanford, Cal.

Five derricks are in operation at present at the quarry near the brickyard.

Special Agent Gilliland of the Hartford Fire Ins. Co. paid our town a visit Monday.

Mrs. M. Taylor has bought lot No. 34 of block No. 119 of the Land and Improvement Co.

Dr. Thrasher's building on Grand avenue looks as good as new with its fresh coat of paint.

P. R. Brown is running the meat company's locomotive during the absence of Wm. Quan.

Mrs. S. D. Trask has bought of the Land and Improvement Co. lot No. 33 in block No. 119.

Senator Healy is pushing the work on his two cottages on Grand avenue near the school house.

Look out for the Tax Collector. He will be at the Postoffice on Friday, October 30th from 1 to 4 p. m.

Anchor your bark and make fast to the land by buying a lot and building a home in this thriving burg.

The electric road has the poles up and wires in place ready to deliver power to the Jupiter Steel Company.

Arthur Peters returned to this place Saturday after spending the summer in the southern part of the State.

If you desire to feel safe, sleep sound and fortify your credit, don't fail to have policy of fire insurance to cover your property, and to secure such protection in stand companies, call on E. E. Cunningham, at Postoffice building.

Mrs. M. Borla and daughter, Mrs. J. Montevaldo, left Thursday for a two weeks' trip at St. Helena and other points in Napa county.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Quan departed last Saturday for Gilroy, where Mr. Quan will spend a couple of weeks enjoying his summer vacation.

R. T. Cunningham, son of Postmaster Cunningham, has accepted a position with the United Railroads of San Francisco and will remove his family to the city shortly.

Mr. Chas. Schmidt has applied for a liquor license at the Merriam Block, corner of San Bruno avenue. Mr. Schmidt has bought out Harry Loomis and will carry on the saloon business at the old stand.

On Wednesday Constable Carroll took Tim Jones to Redwood City for examination before the Insanity Commissioner on a charge of insanity made by Thos. Jones, a brother of the unfortunate man.

On and after October 18th train 31 due here at 7:26 a. m. will carry mail towards San Francisco, also trains due here at 12:39 and 5:54. The only mail going direct south will leave station at 6:45 a. m. daily.

On Sunday night, Ralph E., the three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Cunningham, was taken suddenly and seriously ill, but under the skillful treatment of Dr. Plymire, was quickly relieved and restored to health.

Real estate bought and sold; houses rented; taxes paid; conveyancing done; leases and other legal papers drawn by E. E. Cunningham, real estate agent and notary public. Post-office building.

According to the new S. P. R. R. time schedule the following changes have taken effect: The 9:26 in the morning for San Francisco has been replaced by a 10:16; the two midday trains from the north due here at 11:40 a. m. and 3:10 p. m. are now due at 12:03 and 4:05 and the afternoon train to San Francisco now leaves the local depot at 12:39. The evening train going south at 8:33 has been taken off also, the theater train going to the city Saturday and Sunday evenings. All other trains remain unchanged.

### GRAND CHURCH ENTERTAINMENT.

There will be a grand entertainment at St. Michael's Hall, Ocean View, Saturday evening, October 24th, at 8 o'clock.

The entertainment is given for the benefit of South San Francisco, Colma and Ocean View.

The ladies of the different districts, assisted by the Thespian Minstrels, will treat all who attend to an evening's enjoyment never surpassed in this part of the city. Father Cooper expects the assistance and co-operation of his people at South City.

### RULE FOR PAYMENT OF WATER RATES.

IT WILL BE ENFORCED.

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company has directed the local collector to give notice of and rigidly enforce its rules for the payment of the water rates in this town. The October water rate must be paid on or before the last day of October. If not paid the water will in every instance be shut off on the 1st day of November and it will cost one dollar extra in every instance to have the water again turned on. This rule will apply to every month in the year; that is to say, the water rate MUST be paid within or before the end of the current month. No exceptions will be made and this rule will be rigidly enforced.

### A PIONEER GONE.

Another pioneer of this town has joined the silent majority. On October 15th, in the city of San Francisco, departed this life Patrick Joseph Ferriter, a native of County Kerry, Ireland, beloved husband of Margaret Ferriter, father of Katie, Patrick Joseph, William and Leo L. Ferriter, and brother of John Francisco Ferriter and Mrs. Mary R. Connolly. The funeral was held from the undertaking parlors of J. C. O'Connor, San Francisco, on Sunday, October 17, 1903, interment Holy Cross Cemetery.

Pat Ferriter was one of the pioneer settlers of this town and the builder and owner of the Grand Hotel of this place. He was a big-hearted Irishman, an honest man, a warm friend, a devoted husband and father and a good citizen. His faults were few, his virtues many and great. His memory will be cherished throughout life by those who knew and loved him.

### WORK TO BEGIN ON COURT HOUSE

### Reclamation District Troubles Aired—Offers Wanted for Old Building.

All the members of the Board of Supervisors were on hand last Monday.

The entire morning session was consumed in the hearing of arguments of attorneys for and against several claims on the San Mateo Reclamation District, embracing the property of Messrs. Whitney, Brewer and others and before the various speakers had their say they had also consumed a portion of the afternoon session.

The claims were as follows: W. P. A. Brewer, cash advanced and salary as Superintendent of the District, \$800; D. Brofield, surveying, \$47.50; Van Ness & Redman, legal services, \$500; T. C. Van Ness Jr., clerical services, \$15.

Geo. C. Ross appeared in opposition to the payment of the claims. He said he represented himself as a land-owner in the District. The Trustees of the District are W. P. A. Brewer, A. L. Whitney and a Mr. Tompkins. The first two cannot agree on anything, he said, with the result that the other owners are being ground between them. Neither had paid his share of the last assessment and exhibited no interest in the welfare of the district other than looking out for his own particular interests. He claimed Mr. Brewer's bill was not legally executed in that it was not passed by a majority of the board. It bore the names of Messrs. Tompkins and Brewer, but the latter was disqualified by reason of being an interested party. The bill of Van Ness & Redman was objected to as being too high, but as to the other claims he had no objection.

T. C. Van Ness replied to Mr. Ross, claiming his statement to be untrue as to Messrs. Whitney and Brewer continually antagonizing each other. He read from the books of the district statements that Mr. Whitney, while acting as Superintendent, received a monthly salary equal to that asked by Mr. Brewer for a year's services. He also showed where Mr. Ross had received \$700 and Myrick & Deering, \$1500, for legal services in one year for performing no more work than his firm had accomplished.

After a prolonged siege of argument the board allowed all the claims but that of Mr. Brewer. This was referred to the District Attorney.

COURT HOUSE CONTRACT.

District Attorney Bullock presented to the board the contract and bond of the American-Hawaiian Construction Company for the construction of the new Courthouse.

The contract provides that the work must be completed within one year, and for delays due to the contractor's lack of energy will be penalized at \$300 per week. The board has the right to alter, add to or detract from the original specifications without destroying the contract in any way. Payments will be made as the work progresses and the amounts will be based on the reports of the architect as presented each month.

The surety on the bond is the Union Surety and Guaranty Company of Pennsylvania. The amounts are as follows: \$33,250 to the county for the faithful performance of the work, and \$66,500 for the material, men, labor, etc.

The Chairman was on motion authorized to sign the documents on behalf of the county.

A contract with the architects was also presented and accepted. It provides that they shall act as supervisors of the work and shall receive as compensation 5 per cent on \$132,845, or \$6642.25. One-half is now payable, and the remainder on the completion and acceptance of the job.

The board then discussed the position of the removal of the one-story portion of the present Court-house which stands in the rear of the main building. The new structure will occupy the center of the block and work may progress without removing the present two-story structure. The board will meet on Monday to receive offers for the removal of the one-story addition which is now occupied by the Courtroom.

T. L. Tevis, representing the contractor, was present and said he desired to commence work as soon as possible and hoped the board would facilitate matters as soon as possible.

### OTHER MATTERS.

The board purchased one barrel of insecticide for \$100 for use in the various jails of the county and the poor farm.

The Tax Collector petitioned to be supplied with a typewriter, but his request was refused.

The same officer asked for the sum of \$125 for extra clerical help in collecting taxes. He represented that the work of his office had greatly increased during the past year. The board granted his request to the amount of \$50.

Joseph Kennedy of San Mateo petitioned for appointment as Superintendent of Construction on the new

Courthouse. Filed for future reference.

The ordinances granting the electric and steam railway franchises to Chas. W. Clark and Henry P. Bowie were passed and adopted. — San Mateo Leader.

### DOUBLE TRACK IS A REALITY.

### Millions of Brick Will Be Needed for Tunnel Work on the Bay Shore Cut-off.

Says the San Jose Herald: The double trackway between San Jose and San Francisco is a reality. At least it is a reality and in actual operation between San Jose and San Bruno. The remaining distance, according to the statements given out, is to be made a double track as quickly as unlimited money can do the work. The following appeared in a San Francisco paper Saturday:

"The Southern Pacific Company yesterday began operating trains over its newly constructed double tracks between San Bruno and San Jose, a distance of thirty-nine miles, which with the stretch between this city and San Bruno, a distance of twelve miles, gives the company a double way down the coast of fifty-one miles." Manager Agler stated yesterday that work on the cutoff along Third and Townsend streets and the bay shore to San Bruno will begin some time in December. Meanwhile bids will be asked for 125,000,000 bricks, which are to be used mainly in the construction of four or five tunnels along this route. The tunnels will be built large enough for four tracks, but for a time only two tracks will be used. It is the intention to build these tunnels so that they may be broadened in the far future, when greater operating facilities may be deemed necessary."

### NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

TAXES 1903.

Notice is hereby given that the assessment books of the County of San Mateo (Real and Personal) for the fiscal year 1903, have been received and the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half of the taxes on all real property are now due and payable and will be delinquent on

THE LAST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER, 1903, AT SIX O'CLOCK P. M.

And unless paid prior thereto, 15 per cent will be added to the amount thereof. If the said first installment of said taxes be not paid before the

LAST MONDAY IN APRIL, 1904,

AT SIX O'CLOCK P. M., an additional 5 per cent will be added to the amount thereof. The remaining one-half of the taxes on all Real Property will be payable on

FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY NEXT,

and will be delinquent on the LAST MONDAY IN APRIL next thereafter,

SIX O'CLOCK P. M., and, unless paid prior thereto, 5 per cent will be added to the amount thereof.

Will be in attendance to receive taxes at:

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30th, ONE TO FOUR P. M., at the office of E. E. CUNNINGHAM, AT COLMA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31st, BELL & CO.'S STORE.

FRANK M. GRANGER, Tax Collector, San Mateo County.

### COUNTY GAME LAW.

The Dates on Which Game and Fish May Be Taken or Killed.

Following are the open Game seasons as issued by the San Mateo County Fish and Game Protective Association:

Cottontail or Bush Rabbits.....July 1 to Feb. 1 Rail.....October 15 to Nov. 16

Hunting with boats one hour before or after high tide.....August 1 to October 1 Trout.....Aug. 1 to Nov. 1

Not more than 100 to be caught in one calendar day.

The killing of Tree or Pine Squirrels, the shooting of Song Birds or robbing their nests is prohibited.

The seasons fixed by the State law for all other game apply to San Mateo County.

Violations of the game laws will be punished by fine or imprisonment. A reward of \$25 will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of offenders.

STATE GAME LAW.

The open season for shooting Valley or Mountain Quail, Partridge, Grouse, Sage Hen, or any kind of Wild Duck, or any Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover, or Deer, or Duck, as fixed by the State law, is as follows:

Valley Quail, Partridge, Sage Hen, Wild Duck, Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover October 15 to February 15.

Mountain Quail and Grouse.....Sept. 1 to Feb. 15 Doves.....July 1 to Feb. 15

Tree Squirrel.....Aug. 1 to Oct. 1

Male Deer.....July 15 to Nov. 1

Pheasant and Meadow Lark, killing prohibited

Trou. or Pheasant.....April 1 to Nov. 1

Steelhead (in tidewater) closed February 1 to October 16

Striped Bass.....Three-pound

Black Bass.....July 1 to Jan. 1

Shad.....July 1 to Nov. 1

Shoster or Crawfish.....Aug. 15 to April 1

Shrimp.....Sept. 1 to April 1

Crabs, 6 inches across back.....Oct. 31 to Sept. 1

Turkey and Female Crab.....Prohibited

Abaalone.....Less than 15 inches round

### REWARD!!

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of \$10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

The Tax Collector petitioned to be supplied with a typewriter, but his request was refused.

The same officer asked for the sum of \$125 for extra clerical help in collecting taxes. He represented that the work of his office had greatly increased during the past year. The board granted his request to the amount of \$50.

Joseph Kennedy of San Mateo petitioned for appointment as Superintendent of Construction on the new

Falls from Steamer and is Drowned.

Stockton.—W. R. Wood of this city,

19 years of age, accidentally fell from the railing of the T. C. Walker at Treadaway Landing, this side of Wakefield, on the San Joaquin river and was drowned. His head stuck the guard rail as he fell and he was undoubtedly rendered unconscious. The body has not been recovered.

### MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE—Desirable steers not plentiful, selling at strong prices.

SHEEP—Are offered freely and being sold at steady prices.

HOOS—Hogs are in demand at the decline, with receipts increasing.

PROVISIONS—Provisions are in fair demand.

# EDITORIALS

OPINIONS OF GREAT PAPERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

## Fuel of the Future.

**I**T was recently calculated that the visible coal supply—which is never visible till it is brought to the surface, hence the real meaning is, the calculated supply—would last the world for about a hundred years longer. But within a few weeks reports of remarkable discoveries of new beds have been brought from the Middle West, where anthracite is alleged to have been discovered; from the South, especially in Tennessee, about 70 miles from Knoxville, and in the Peace River region of Athabasca, where it is claimed that 250,000,000 tons are “in sight.” The supplies in China are also considerable and if Grant Land and Grinnell Land can be reached more easily in future, there are deposits in those Arctic regions that may be worked at a profit.

And in spite of the activities of forest choppers and burners, farmers, and others who utilize the products of the soil, the world is still putting forth so considerable a quantity of vegetation that the making of new coal may be going on, unconscious to us, and not to be completed for centuries. Every bog is a possible peat bed, and peat is but unhardened coal. The great fern forests and marshes of calamus that we are burning now under our boilers and in grates no longer exist, but we have certain of their analogues, and no attempt has been made by scientific authorities to estimate the mass or value of potential fuel that is being stored in odd corners of the earth to-day.

But possibly the fuel of the future will be water. That is, we shall not turn much of it, but we shall use it for heating purposes by converting the force of its fall into electric currents, as they are doing already at Niagara and on the upper Hudson. For our posterity the blazing hearth shall not burn; the family will collect about a steel plate on cold nights, and do the cooking over a metal basket. Most of the wood will be obliterated by that time, and with them of course, the streams will go; hence we must look to see the power of the ocean converted to electricity. But it is a comfort to know that we have coal to burn for a few years.—Brooklyn Eagle.

## Farms and Farmers.

**I**NE a long and thoughtful editorial, the Chicago Tribune of recent date dwells upon one feature in our agricultural situation that is far from reassuring to the man trained to think along American lines. Statistics are marshalled to show convincingly that the percentage of farmers who own and operate their land has been steadily diminishing for years, tenant farming showing a corresponding increase. In 1880, 74.4 per cent of the farms were operated by their owners. In 1890 the percentage had fallen to 71.6, and by the census of 1900 is shown to have dropped to 63.7. Coincident with this decline has been a gradual but very perceptible growth in the average size of farms. It was 136.5 acres in 1890 and 146.6 acres in 1900. There can be no mistaking the trend. It is in the direction of larger holdings and an increase of the landlord class.

All this is to be expected by one who has studied the tendency of our people to flock into the towns and cities. The strength of this tendency is amply exhibited in census figures. Away back in 1790 only 3.4 per cent of the population lived in towns of 8,000 people or more. By 1860 this proportion had risen to 16.1 per cent. It was 22.6 per cent in 1880, and no less than 33.1 per cent in 1900. There is thus outlined what almost amounts to a revolution in the last twenty or thirty years. Our farmers, having secured a competence, retire to the cities, where they may enjoy advantages not to be had in rural communities. Their land is rented to tenants, and whatever of surplus income accrues is forthwith invested in increasing their holdings. Their children, bred to city life, cling to it, so that farming is more and more given over to the hands of those who have not the intelligence and energy that characterized the farmer of twenty years ago or more. It is not difficult to see in all this the operation of the same economic and social laws that have developed conditions in the Old

## STURDY AMERICAN FIGURE.

**T**HOMAS EWING, Our First Secretary of the Interior.

Certain events in the Indian office have directed attention to that department and have caused comparisons to

be made between the present head thereof and the first secretary, Thomas Ewing. In sterling integrity they were alike; in the experiences of their lives wholly unlike. Ewing is one of those interesting figures of American history finds so many.

Born near West Liberty, Ohio County, Va., Dec. 28, 1789, he was the son of a revolutionary father. It was in the region of Athens County, Ohio, then unsettled, that he was reared. His sister taught him to read, and in the evenings he studied the few books at his command. In his 20th year he left his home and worked in the Kanawha Salt establishments, pursuing his studies at night by the aid of the furnace fires. He remained there till he had earned enough money to clear from debt the farm his father had bought in 1792, and had qualified himself to enter the Ohio University at Athens, where, in 1815, he received the first degree of A. B. that was ever granted in that section. He then studied law in Lancaster, was admitted to the bar in 1816, and practiced with success for fifteen years. In 1831-37 he served as United States Senator from Ohio, having been chosen as a Whig. He supported the protective tariff system of Clay, and advocated a reduction in the rates of postage, a recharter of the United States Bank, and the revenue collection bill, known as the “force bill.”

Senator Ewing opposed the removal of deposits from the United States Bank, and introduced a bill for the settlement of the Ohio boundary question, which was passed in 1836. During the same session he brought forward a bill for the reorganization of the general land office, which was passed and he also presented a memorial for the abolition of slavery.

**T**HOMAS EWING, whom the student of American history finds so many.

The United States ship Dale, belonging to the Maryland Naval Reserves, presents a very “home-like” appearance, and has often been referred to facetiously by strangers who behold her for the first time.

“Well, I see you have the ark and all the menagerie on board!”

“No,” replied the quick-witted Reserve; “we lack one monkey. Come and see the Dale floated on in peace.

Every big girl in a family complains that the children tag her when she runs over to the neighbor's.

As a rule, the man who fusses most about taxes, is most able to pay.

World. They have been retarded by our institutions, no doubt, and in case we adhere to present ideals, their further action may not be destructive to personal liberty and national virility as in other countries, ancient and modern. At the same time, there are few who will not regret that the day of the small, independent American farmer is giving way to that of the landlord.—New York News.

## Money in Fact and Fiction.

**T**HESE are strange times in the accumulation of fortunes—stranger than any fiction could ever have made them. Think of it for a moment! Andrew Carnegie, a canny little Scotch boy, came to this unknown land a few decades ago barefooted, and last year offered to settle the Venezuelan imbroglio between Germany, England, France, and Italy and the South American republic by loaning Venezuela the entire sum of these international debts. And yet a fortune so huge as to permit of such offers is as nothing to the power of another man. Mr. Rockefeller, personally a quiet American citizen from Cleveland, a simple liver, with few habits of luxury, could easily buy half a dozen of the independent kingdoms of Europe; could without feeling it to any great extent in his pocketbook take up the debts of all the republics of Central and South America.

Again, in 1844, Alexander Dumas published a book called “The Count of Monte Cristo,” the basis of which is the fabulous wealth of an individual. The Count finds a cave full of almost priceless jewels. He buys men's lives; he spends money everywhere; he comes to Paris with a notice from his Italian bankers giving him unlimited credit on a Paris bank. There is no limit on what he can draw from M. Danglers. It is entirely unprecedented. Nothing like it was ever known before. He draws five millions of francs, and ruins the banker, and still no complaint from his Roman house. He rights wrongs; he saves more lives; he punishes the guilty by the use of unlimited wealth. And then by and by he leaves Maximilian on the Island of Monte Cristo with his bride and sails away. As Maximilian sees his ship disappear on the horizon, he finds Monte Cristo's will leaving him his whole fortune. This fortune, Dumas suggests in two or three places, was one hundred million francs—\$20,000,000. It is the greatest private fortune the Frenchman could conceive of in 1844—it is considerably less than the income of John D. Rockefeller in 1903.—Harper's Weekly.

## Hard Working Human Heart.

OME one with an aptitude for statistics has been doing a little calculating on the subject of the human heart and its activities. The normal heart, it appears, beats about seventy-five times in a minute, so that an hour's record would be something like 4,320 beats. Supposing that a man lived to be 50, his heart would have beaten 1,892,160,000 times. If a son of this man, more robust than his father, should fill out the Scriptural allotment of three-score years and ten his heart beats would number 2,649,024,000. It is easy to understand, after such a computation, why this hard-working servant of the human body so frequently wears out.—Harper's Weekly.

## Fresh Air and Sound Health.

HERE are many persons who seem afraid of the fresh air. A little rain, a little wind, a little fog, a little chill in the air will keep them within doors. Going out, they bundle up in clothes so thickly that one would think they were tender shrubs transplanted from some more genial clime. The healthy people, however, are not the health cranks, not the people who run to the doctor every time they feel an ache. They are the people who walk a great deal in the fresh air, who live in the open as much as they can, and who take a vacation in the country every year.—San Francisco Bulletin.

**T**WODSWORTH AND HIS NEIGHBORS. In July, 1836, the Secretary of the Treasury issued what was known as the “specie circular.” This directed receivers in land office to accept payments only in gold, silver or treasury certificates, except from certain classes of persons for a limited time. Senator Ewing brought in a bill to annul this circular, and another to make it unlawful for the Secretary to make such a discrimination, but these were not carried. After the expiration of his term he resumed the practice of law. Ewing became Secretary of the Treasury in 1841, under Harrison, and in 1849 accepted the newly created portfolio of the interior, under Taylor, and organized that department. Among the measures recommended in his first report, Dec. 3, 1849, were the establishment of a mint near the California gold mines, and the construction of a railroad to the Pacific.

When Thomas Corwin became Secretary of the Treasury in 1850, Ewing was appointed to succeed him in the Senate. During this term he opposed the fugitive slave law, Clay's compromise bill, reported a bill for the establishment of a branch mint in California, and advocated a reduction in postage, and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. He retired from public life in 1851 and again resumed his law practice in Lancaster. He was a delegate to the Peace Congress of 1861.

During the Civil War Ewing gave, through the press and by correspondence and personal interviews, his counsel and influence to the support of the national authorities. While he devoted much of his time to political subjects, the law was his favorite study and pursuit. He early won and maintained throughout his life unquestionable supremacy at the Ohio bar, and ranked in the Supreme Court of the United States among the foremost lawyers of the nation.

In 1829, just after his father's death, General William T. Sherman, then a boy of 9, was adopted by Mr. Ewing, who afterward appointed him to the United States Academy, and in 1850, Sherman married Ellen, the daughter of his benefactor.

“Well, I see you have the ark and all the menagerie on board!”

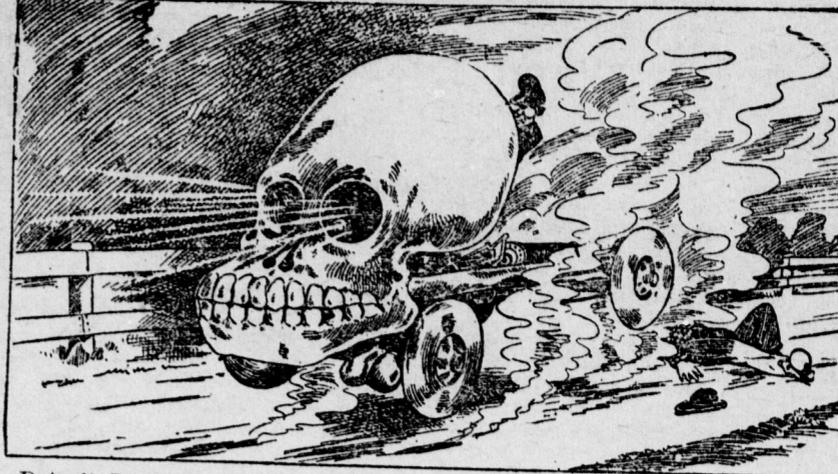
“No,” replied the quick-witted Reserve; “we lack one monkey. Come and see the Dale floated on in peace.

Every big girl in a family complains that the children tag her when she runs over to the neighbor's.

As a rule, the man who fusses most about taxes, is most able to pay.

The church,” explains Mr. Scoville, “is to be institutional, not theological. It shall be open both to people within and without the church. The roof garden I regard as a practical aid. If a roof garden is profitable for pleasure purposes and entertainments why not for places where during the hot summer months noble Christian men and women can be gathered to enjoy the

## SPORT.



—Detroit Journal.

## ROOF GARDEN CHURCH.

Chicago Is Soon to Have a Novel Religious Institution.

The corner stone of a most curious house of worship was laid in Chicago a few days ago, and a few months will

see the realization of the unique plan of Rev. Charles Reign Scoville, the evangelistic pastor of the Metropolitan Church of Christ. It is to embrace in his church, in addition to the usual features of worship, a roof garden, library, and club.

When the People's Institute burned early in the summer the church congregation found themselves homeless. The misfortune seemed beyond estimate, but it inspired the young preacher to formulate the idea which he is now carrying into practice. Aided by his assistant pastor, a young woman, Miss Pearl Denham, and by Miss Elva Abbott, who edits a weekly paper, the Metropolitan, for the church, he secured the financial aid of the wealthiest of the members of the congregation, and within three months has seen his dreamy project begin to take practical form. Women have been his chief helpers. Many of them were able to subscribe money of their own. Others went out and persistently solicited funds.

So the roof garden church is to be a fact. There is more than a name in the description. It is to fit. The roof garden will be on top of the church, and while it will be protected from the elements sufficiently to allow it to be used in stormy weather, it can be thrown open to the air on all sides. A steel skeleton construction will be used, the model being that of a pavilion. The space between the pillars will be shuttered so that if need be the airy auditorium can be closed up. At occasional intervals windows will take the place of shutters in order that the roof garden may be used on a rainy afternoon without artificial lighting.

At one end of the room will be a platform large enough for use as a stage for amateur theatricals and the public entertainments which are expected to be a chief factor in the life of the church. Back of this platform will be a great sounding board, patterned after those in use for orchestral purposes in summer gardens and parks.

The seats in the roof garden will be movable, so that those who had actually purchased tickets had not the ghost of a show of getting any return. In the cases where prizes were paid the companies arbitrarily selected the winners and even bribed people, for small considerations, to pose as winners of the grand prizes.

Twice during the year Mrs. Diaz, wife of the President, was awarded the grand prize of \$60,000. There is no doubt that Mrs. Diaz was permitted to win because of her husband's power as actual dictator of the republic and now Mexico is in a ferment over the affair. What effect it will have upon the political situation is hard to forecast, but it would not be surprising if it should force President Diaz to retire from public life.

**WHY HE WANTED TO RUN.**

The late Gen. Alexander McDowell McCook used to tell this story:

Some raw troopers were drawn up for their first battle. They were on marshy ground, under fire, and ankle deep in slush. One of the soldiers was noticed to be trembling, and his fear might communicate itself to his comrades. An officer approached him.

“Here, what are you trembling for?” demanded the officer. “Stop it or you will demoralize the company. You are in no more danger than any one else. Don't be afraid.”

“I-I-I am no-tt a-a-fraid,” chattered the soldier. “I-I-I had the ague last year, and—standing still in this m-m-ud so long has brought it on again. W-w-wouldn't-t be a g-g-good idea to r-r-run a lit-little and get warm-ed up?”—Exchange.

**A SHREWD DIAGNOSIS.**

A number of children in Geneva who partake in one hour of meat pies, jam tarts, ham, cherries, green apples, coffee, iced beer, iced water, red wine, raspberries, fruit ices and chocolates were suddenly overtaken by a mysterious illness, which the doctors are inclined to think must have been due to something they had eaten or drunk.

“Punch.

**HEIGHT AND DEPTH.**

The deepest depression in the earth, ascertained by sounding, is five and a fourth miles; the greatest height, the peak of Mount Everest, five and three-fourths miles.

Sawdust and other mill waste is now used in paper-making in Texas.

## Distress After Eating

Nausea between meals, belching, vomiting, flatulence, fits of nervous headache, pain in the stomach, are all symptoms of dyspepsia, and the longer it is neglected the harder it is to cure it.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Radically and permanently cure it—strengthen and tone the stomach and other digestive organs for the natural performance of their functions.

Accept no substitute for Hood's.

“I had dyspepsia twenty-five years and took different medicines but got no help until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Have taken four bottles of this medicine and can now eat almost anything, sleep well, have no cramps in my stomach, no burning and no distress.” Mrs. William G. Barrett, 14 Olney St., Providence, R. I.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

## APHORISMS.

Malice drinks one-half of its own poison.—Seneca.

It is not what he has or even what he does which expresses the worth of a man, but what he is.—Amiel.

As riches and favor forsake a man we discover him to be a fool, but no body could find it out in his prosperity.—Bruyere.

There is a deportment which suits the figure and talents of each person. It is always lost when we quit it to assume that of another.—Rousseau.

So remarkably perverse is the nature of man that he despises those that court him and admires whoever will not bend before him.—Thucydides.

A true man never frets about his place in the world, but just slides into it by the gravitation of his nature and swings there as easily as a star.—E. H. Chapin.

## The One Above.

I especially remember Emile de Girardin, editor, sceptor, intriguer—the “Grand Emile,” who boasted that he invented and presented to the French people a new idea every day. This futile activity of his always seemed to me best expressed in the American simile, “Busy as a bee in a tar barrel.” There was, indeed, one thing to his credit: He had somehow inspired his former wife, the gifted Delphine Gay, with belief in his greatness, and a pretty story was current illustrating this. During the revolution of 1848 various men of note, calling on Mme. Girardin, expressed alarm at the progress of that most foolish of overthrows, when she said, with an air of great solemnity and pointing upward, “Gentlemen, there is one above who watches over France.” “Il y a un la-haut qui veille sur la France.” All were greatly impressed by this evidence of sublime faith until they discovered by the context that it was not the Almighty in whom she put her trust, but the great Emile, whose study was just above her parlor.—Andrew D. White in Century.

## Saved by a Ring.

Lady Catherine Wyndham, daughter of the Duke of Somerset, wife of Mr. William Wyndham and mother of the first Earl of Egremont, died, as was supposed, at Orchard Wyndhams, the family seat in Somersetshire, and was buried in a vault beneath the Church of St. Decuman's, near Watchet. The sexton went down into the vault at night, opened the coffin and endeavored to force a ring off her finger. Lady Catherine awoke from her trance, got up and lighted herself home with a lantern which the sexton had left behind in the vault when he fled in terror. A few months afterward she presented her husband with twins, one of whom became Sir Charles Wyndham and Earl of Egremont.

## A Justifiable Evasion.

One time when Sir Walter Scott was asked if he wrote the Waverley novels, the authorship of which was a great secret, he said, “No, I am not the author, and if I were I should say the same.” Mr. Gladstone thought this a justifiable evasion.

Sydney Smith once said of some of his anonymous efforts, “I have always denied it; but, finding that I deny it in vain, I have thought it might be as well to include the letters in this collection.”

## Family Name.

The teacher of a country school asked his pupils one day if any of them could tell him who Joan of Arc was.

The question was followed by profound silence. Some of the pupils stared at one another, as if seeking the information in the faces around them.

Finally



# TO MANUFACTURERS

Who desire a location combining every feature conducive to prosperity, sufficiently near to San Francisco to enjoy all the privileges of a site in the metropolis, and yet sufficiently remote to escape the heavy taxation and other burdens incident to the city.

Where a ship canal enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and **Seven Miles of Water Front** on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

For further information call or address

**SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.**

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

## TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly **FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE**.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices, and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

Upwards of \$2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco.

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

**SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.**

202 SANSOME STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

## WESTERN MEAT COMPANY . . .

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS

— AND SLAUGHTERERS OF —

CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS AND CALVES.

• • •

— PACKERS OF THE —

**GOLDEN GATE** — AND — **MONARCH BRANDS**

HAMS, BACON, LARD AND CANNED MEATS.

• • •

PACKING HOUSE AND STOCK YARDS LOCATED AT

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO,

SAN MATEO COUNTY

Consignments of Stock Solicited.

WESTERN MEAT COMPANY.

Plains  
on the  
about